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The Farmers' Trust Again.

There is a sweet simplicity in some of the platforms of the various organizations of farmers which are so lively and conspicuous for the moment. The farmers band them selves together and denounce the other fellows who, according to them, are getting too big pieces of the public pie, and then they ingenuously bring forward some scheme for giving the farmers a bigger piece. They are against special legislative favors to anybody but themselves, and they are not averse to taking part for their own benefit in the sinful games which in the case of Wall street and the speculators, cause them such indignation and horrified uplifting of the hands What, for instance, fills the Farmer Trust with wilder wrath than the wickedness of the city chaps who conspire to get up a corper in some of the necessaries of life? The artificial advancing of prices by such means, and the consequent fleeding of the consumer grouse the granger orator to frenzy. Doubt less his anger is sincere, but the real reason for it seems to be not the hardship suffered by the consumer, but the failure of the farmer to share in the profits of the ingenious cornerer in Chicago or elsewhere,

The resolution adopted last week by Mscon county lodge of the Illinois Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association is a good specimen of the tendency of the Farmers' Trust to take advantage of the practices it is supposed to abhor:

"Believing that the farmers' products are far belev average cost of production, and believing that the louiturists can through their organisations control the markets; therefore, be it

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meeting that the State and national organizations of the Farmers' Mu-tual Benefit Association, Grange, and Alliance be requested to fig the day and date for taking all cattle, hore and grain off the market in this month for twenty days."

This is a plain proposition to produce an artificial scarcity of cattle, hogs, and grain in Illinois. If an attempt to do the same thing came from Cook county instead of Macon county, Macon county would jump upon it as a damnable device of the money sharks. But coming from a lodge of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association it is all right. What is the F. M. B. A. for if not to benefit its members?

There is a good deal of humor in the farmers' movement after all.

Sitting Bull's Career.

SITTING BULL was, to the day of his death, the most implacable foe of the white man in the whole Stoux nation. It is believed, however, that upon only one or two occasions was he ever personally concerned in the massacre of white settlers. The reason doubtless was that it was not in the man to linger, as most of his people did, in Minnesota and Dakota, within the area opened to white settlement, or on the Indian reservations. He would have nothing to do with the white man's Government which had stolen the hunting grounds of his fathers. He was a wild Indian, and when he became a man of authority among his people, he wished most of all to bury himself and his followers among the mountains, where he might never see or hear of a white man. He never made a treaty nor accepted bounty from the Government until ten years ago, when, at the head of the little band that had followed him into Canada, only to starve and freeze on the prairies, whence the buffalo had disappeared, he finally consented, after two years of persistent refusal, to return to Dakota and live on the Sloux reservation.

So it happened that SITTING BULL had no part in the great massacre of 1862, when nearly a thousand ploneers in Minnesota perished in a fortnight. They were treaty Indians who wielded the scalping knife then, Indians in whom such faith was reposed through the settlements even to St. Paul itself. They were good Sloux, while the bad Indians, of whom SITTING BULL was the representative, never heard of the trouble till it was all over. So it happens that some of the Sloux who to-day are regarded as faithful and friendly, were guilty years ago of crimes against helpless women and children that could never be laid at the door of SITTING BULL. Bad as he was, he was never accused of treachery to the whites, for he never pretended to be other than hostile to them.

For years, while the treaty Indians of his tribe were living in part upon supplies doled out to them with no generous hand by the Government, Spring Bull was as wild and free as the numerous tribes that, centuries ago, called this broad continent all their own. That was before the irrepressible miner had set foot in the Black Hills, or the stream of ploneers had begun to flow into eastern Wyoming and Mon tana. That country was the stamping ground of the wild Sloux, and the tew short years before immigration began to pour up the Missouri valley, and before wonderful tales of riches in the Black Hills were spread abroad, were the happy days of Sitting Bull. When at last he saw the hated whites invading his new hunting grounds, the chief, then in the prime of life a splendld specimen of the native American, took up the business of resistance.

Many a steamboat crew on the Missour was startled by his sudden assaults. Many a time he attacked the garrisons at the lit tle river forts, keeping them in a state of slege for weeks; and if there was anything he hated worse than a white man, it was an Indian who would disgrace his blood by affliating with the whites. With several thousands of warriors at his back, for many fugitive Sioux from Minnesota and hundreds of other disaffected Indians had joined him, he waged long and relentless var upon the Crows, the Shoshones, the Mandans, and other tribes who had received the whites in a friendly spirit.

SITTING BULL had about 8,000 warriors under his command in the exciting struggle of which the massacre of Custer was the most memorable episode. It was the greatest Indian campaign of our day, and it was Sirring Bull's final d consummate effort to maintain a foothold, free and unconstrained, in the Black Hills and the neighboring regions. No tale of Indian warfare in this century equals in thrilling interest the graphic history that the newspaper correspondents wrote of that campaign. It ended, of course, as all such desperate though puny efforts to sweep back the tide of civilized invasion must end; and SITTING BULL and the remnant of his faithful band, preferring death even by starvation to surrender, travelled hundreds of miles up the valleys between the moun-

Even in his day of adversity the life of SITTING BULL was more replete with in beresting judidents than that of any other | formerly to have been the law in Pennsyl

tains until they were safe in Canada.

Indian of our time. He still had a great name among his own people and among the mountain tribes of Wyoming and Montana. There was no knowing when he might make a dash southward, and fire the hearts of hundreds of braves over whom the Government still had little control. There was no assured peace unless he could be placed under the wing of an Indian agent to draw his rations and play the humble rôle of a Government pensioner; so the great United States sent a commission to treat with SITTING BULL; and when he re sisted all its blandishments, the Government was not too proud to try again.

Meanwhile a courageous Western reporter risked his valuable person in Strring Bull's camp, and was permitted to depart in peace with a message for the American people The proud chief wished it to be plainly understood on this side of the border that he would not demean himself to live among a people who were false to their treaties and had stolen the heritage of his fathers. He had great respect and affection for Queen VIOTORIA, but he snapped his fingers at the entire United States

At last, when his little hand were almost starving, when winter found them with scant fuel, when scarcely any game rewarded his hunting parties, and when Canada be gan to exert a gentle pressure to induce the sturdy Indian to accept the terms offered by our Government, SITTING BULL submitted to the inevitable. For the first time in his life he made peace with the whites and became a treaty Indian. He did not love them a whit better, however, in his last years at Standing Rock agency. Whenever in the past decade trouble has been brewing among the agency Sloux, SITTING BULL has been suspected of being at the bottom of it. He has been the obstructionist in every new arrangement the Government has tried to impose upon the Indians. He has been regarded as a smouldering firebrand. When other chiefs started for the Bad Lands or joined the army of ghost dancers, the authorities tried no strong dissussive influ ence. When, however, it was rumored that SITTING BULL was about to leave his camp. his arrest was ordered, and the tragedy came that ended his career of consistent

and unalterable hatred of the white race. It is a mistaken assertion that Sirring Bull had lost his influence. He had, to be sure, very little voice among those who were loath, upon any pretext or provocation, to disrupt their friendly relations with the whites. But with the hostile or dissatisfied element among the Sloux people SITTING Burn still had much influence. It is hard to say whether his violent death, removing the most uncompromising enemy of the Government on the Dakota reservations, will tend still further to excite the hostility of the disaffected, or influence them to return peaceably to the agencies.

The Alliance and the Conger Lard Bill.

The Farmers' Alliance is not a body from which it is natural to expect sound constitutional or political or economic doctrine: but the memorial of the Alliance to Congress in reference to the CONGER Lard bill contains truth and common sense:

"The Congun Lard bill proposes to place taxes on the nanufacture of compound lard and prohibitory restricions on the sake of the same. A tax on compound lard is a tax on the cottonseed oil raised by the cetton planters of the South. A tax on compound lard is a tax on beef fat, a product of the cattle raisers of the West. The Congan Lard bill taxes cettonseed oil and beef fat in order to enhance the price of hog's lard. It arrays the farmer of the North against the cotton planter of the farmer of the North against the cotton planter o the South and the cattle raiser of the West. It is sec tional legislation, and, therefore, the industrial move ment declares its open and uncessing hostility to it."

This is good as far as it goes, although it fails to bring out the essential objection to measures like the Oleomargarine law and the CongER Lard bill. That objection is that they tax certain articles simply and solely for the purpose of benefiting the producers and manufacturers of other articles. They bend the taxing power of the Government to belp one class of producers or manufacturers in their competition with another class of producers or manufacturers. There could not be a grosser misuse of the power of taxation than to use it not for public and general ends, but to interfere with private business, and sacrifice one interest to another. throat game of speculators; and Congress instead of promoting the general welfare, attacks the welfare of large numbers of the

community. In its possible and probable consequences and corollaries the Congen Lard bill is as pernicious an economic measure as has been presented in this Congress, and from a constitutional point of view as dangerous s measure. The protest of the Farmers' Alliance may stir up Congress to understand that the bill is more than buncombe, that it mmediately threatens interests which the Government has no right to touch and every reason to protect, and that remotely its evil results will be found in a multitude of similar bills arraying one set of interest

against another. The Farmers' Alliance condemns the CONGER Lard bill, and urges Congress to substitute the PADDOCK Pure Food bill. It may be true that the latter bill, as the memorial says, "does not invoke the power of the Government for the purpose of taxing or restricting any legitimate industry or business enterprise;" but the farmers and everybody else will be just as well off, and food and drugs just as pure, if Congress lets the whole matter alone. Odious interference and injustice or practical uselessness will be the result of the passage of even a mild law on the subject.

Seals on Commercial Paper.

Within the past year the troubles of various base ball organizations have brought them frequently into the courts as litigants; and the resulting controversies have slucidated many interesting points of law. A suit is now pending in Pennsylvania against the Philadelphia Base Ball Club upon a promissory note for \$50,000, in which a question of considerable importance to the mercantile community has been raised.

The note was made by the Philadelphia Base Ball Club to the order of JOHN S. STE-VENs, who, as we understand the report of the case, endorsed it over to the Columbian Bank. in whose behalf the suit against the club is brought. The seal of the club was affixed to the note. On the hearing of the case Mr GEORGE TUCKER BISPHAM, a leading member of the Philadelphia bar, made the objection that the action could not be maintained by the Columbian Bank, inasmuch as the seal or the note rendered the instrument nonnegotiable; that is to say, prevented it from being transferable by endorsement and delivery so as to give the bank a good title to the paper, enforceable in its own name against the maker.

The court in which the suit is pending reserved its decision upon this objection. There are some States of the Union in which negotiable promissory notes are allowed to be under seal, but in the absence of such statutory provisions the prevailing rule appears to be that a note is deprived of its negotiable character when it bears a seal This is the law in New York, and appears

vania, whether it is now or not, for in a cas decided in 1842 the Supreme Court of that State held that a note in the ordinary form of such instruments, attested by the maker, was not subject to the rules or entitled to the privileges of negotiable paper. This case seems to be very much like that of the Philadelphia Base Ball Club. In Minnesota it has also been decided that a sealed instrument in the form of a promiseory note is not negotiable. On the other hand, there is a case reported as having been decided by the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in 1822, where the note ended in these words: "Witness my hand and seal," followed by the signature of the maker and a scroll. Here the scroll, evidently intended in lieu of a seal, was disregarded as surplusage, and the note was treated as a ne gotiable instrument.

The cases which we have mentioned are instructive to the business world in this respect: they serve to show that a seal on a promissory note is anything but beneficial unless the first taker means to keep the note until it becomes due. If he desires to dispose of it before maturity, the seal will be likely to stand in the way of an effective transfer.

A God for the Jains.

Pity the Jains of Gwallor. The Jains of Gwallor want a god, a real god. They have asked the Governor-General of India to urge the Gwalfor Government to "allow their 'immage' known as Ruth Biman" to be changed into a god. This cannot be done. they tell the Governor-General, until "the 'immage' is taken with processions into the streets and accompanied by several 'im mages' which come from other stations and these take the new 'immage' to the temple." No procession, no god. Such is the simple plety of the Jaini sect, and if Lord LANSDOWNE has "bowls," as Private MULVANEY would say, he will let the Jaint "immage" go in the procession and be made a real god. But observe how bashful the Jains are about the apotheosis of their "immage." The one sect of idolaters in the United States is troubled with no such scruples and perplexed with no such doubts as bother their Jaini brethren. They have made a god without any trouble and out of the coarsest materials. Moreover, their god talks. It is the simplest thing to make god out out an "immage," and those poor Jaini ignoramuses don't know how!

Are there no fat men among the Jains? If there is one, all the god-desiring Jains have to do is to fall down and worship him. Let him be sufficiently inert, sluggish, and wooden-headed to convey the idea of an image The Jains must have an image. Let them ascribe to him all the wisdom customary in a first-class god, hang reverently on his words, attribute to him superhuman knowledge and infallibility of mind. They must prostrate themselves before him, sing hymns in his praise, pull down all the other "im mages" among them, and proclaim to the sneering Brahmins that the despised Jains have at last got a god without a flaw and without a waist. In course of time the Jains will come to regard their god as the biggest in India. The essence of idolatry is in the trustfulness of the idolater; and gods of tin may, to the believer's eye, become

The Jains can get a good fat god cheap without a procession. There are plenty of drugs known to India which will put a Jain into the state of hallucination and exaltation in which he will believe that Stuffing is Prophecy, egotism modesty, dulness originality, and adiposity divinity. We call the attention of the Governor-General of India to these facts.

The Only Good Indian.

About seven years ago a corpulent Dakota Sloux, who looked like a backwoods Methodist Bishop, sat at the tail of a farmer's wagon on a windy eminence near Bismarck peddling his autograph for one dollar and fifty cents aplece. Here it is:

Sittinggull

The spectacle of this celebrated chieftain and warrior turning an honest dollar and a half by the pursuit of literature with the aid of a stylographic pen, was watched with interest by a crowd of observers and purchasers. Among the group were ULYSSES S. GRANT, PHILIP H. SHERIDAN, CARL SCHURZ, WM. MAXWELL EVARTS, a dozen Senators and Congressmen of the United States, half a dozen British noblemen, twice as many Berlin bankers and German professors, and miscellaneous gathering of railway Presidents, financiers, journalists, and sensation hunters from two continents. It was as i the world had assembled to witness the final act of the American red man's submission to all-conquering civilization. The British aristocracy and the spectacled German professors bought SITTING BULL'S signature with avidity, and the saturnine captive in

the cart pocketed the cash with placidity. Spring Bull had been brought from Standing Rock agency to decorate the prog ress of Mr. HENRY VILLARD across the continent over the completed Northern Pacific Railroad. That morning the cruel and crafty Sloux had taken his first ride behind a loco motive. That day, for the first time in his life, he saw a white settlement big enough to be called a city. Having beheld the supposed subjugation of the stubbornest spirit that the red race has produced for half a century the procession moved on toward the re moter West, leaving SITTING BULL, or TA TANKA YOTANKE, safe and harmless within the lines. The civilizing wave had swept over him and subdued him. The hero who is publicly seen peddling his own former greatness to anybody with a dollar and half to invest in that commodity, is no longe

much of a mystery or a terror. Such was the aspect of SITTING BULL in 1883. Since then he has given the United States Government no end of trouble, and day before yesterday he died as he had lived, the armed enemy of the race he hated.

There are two ways of looking at this re markable savage. He was a pest or a patriot coording to the point of view. A treach erous, murderous, merciless outlaw, an en emy of progress and civilzation, Sitting Bull was one of those Indians who are good Indians only when they are dead Indians Wily as a diplomatist, flerce as a berserker, patient and implacable as HANNIBAL, a born leader of men, he was the last great cham pion of his own people against an aggressor and oppressor whom in his philosophy it was onor to deceive and glory to destroy.

According to the New Militarische Blatte of Berlin, the Bussian army on a war footing numbers 2,579,000 men. That is the force that she could mobilise on the commencement hostilities. Germany can put into the field about 2.800.000, including the 477,000 men of the Ersats reserve; and this total puts her arm; numerically behind that of France by about 800.000 men.

The forces of the triple alliance are as follows: Austria-Hungary, 1.115.000; Italy, 1,-

090.000; Germany, 2,900,000. Grand total. 5,-140,000. Eussia's 2,578,000 men and France's 3.226,000 form a total of 5,805,000, or, in round numbers, 600,000 more than the triple alliance.

These figures differ very slightly from those scently published from French sources; and when it is remembered that these enormous armies are armed with the most destructive weapons yet invented for human slaughter. ome little idea may be formed of the wholesale horrors of the next war in Europe. Milipredictions. Some say that the war must necessarily be short, and that the fate of the campaign must be practically decided on the Mouse before the Italians can possibly cross the Alps. If this view be correct, the triple alliance must depend more upon the ability forces. Others insist that the great size of the armies must prolong the war. Count MOLTER expressed that opinion recently. But a brandnew military gentus on either side, if such s man should turn up, might upset a great many calculations and predictions. Nobody can deelde the question in advance. We must walt for the results, and everybody hopes that the delay may be very long.

The Hon. WILLIAM EATON CHANDLER'S Concord Monitor continues to emit melinite edtorials about treason. "We may go down the Falls of Niagara if we stuff our ears with not ton, and say there is no noise," says Mr. CHANDLER'S Monitor. The numerous friends of another Granite State man of war, the Hon. J. H. Gallinger, would be glad to send Mr. Chandler down Niagara, with or without a cask; but the public will be satisfied if he puts the cotton in his mouth instead of his ears.

SITTING BULL has been killed; but we here record our opinion that his death will not, as a matter of necessity, oblige the Republican party to nominate Gen. MILES as its candidate for President

The Chicago Browning Culturists should call an indignation meeting. The St. Louis Globe-Democrat ascribes Wondswork's "Intimations of Immortality" to BROWNING. Can such Gothic ignorance nestle in the bosom of St. Louis? To lay upon the Lycophrontic darling of the Chicago schollasts the work of a simple poet like Wordsworth is nothing less than sacrilege. But what could be expected of St. Louis?

According to our esteemed contemporary, the Louisville Courier-Journal, "DEMESTRENESE thundering forth invectives against PHILIP or flaying Machines with his cutting satire is still the archetype of oratory." Doubtless old DEMESTHENESE" was somewhat of a thunderer and flayer, but compared with Julius CERAR BURROWS he was, as PINDAR said of the famous but unfortunate boxer known as the Corinthian Chump, after his defeat by the Megarian Midget, "not in it."

GUNSBERG plays a noble game of chess. and when he presses against an antagonist who never once staggers him with a return STEINITZ-GUNSBERG game to-day with the score even gives great interest to the match.

DOWN THROUGH THE SOUTH.

An Important Pact With Explanation. From the Southern Times (Va.)

Hill and Carlisle for 1892. From the Albany News and Advertiser (Oa.). It now looks like Hill.

From the Atlanta Constituti Major McKinley does not hesitate to say that f Governor David B. Hill had not gone into his

district he would have been ele-He says that up to the time that Governor Hill Democrats were not at all successful in gerting their voters to turn out, while the Republicans were holding large and enthusiastic meetings After Governor Hill talked to them the change

was very apparent. It was not alone in the speeches he made. which were adroit and masterly, that Governor Hill made his power felt; it was in the impetus imparted to the leaders, and the vigor he in-

The man who fights for straight-out Democ racy, as Governor Hill does, is bound to be a power in the land!

Electric Lights at the City's Price.

Within a short period electricity will again take the place of gas for street lighting purways are laid. The electric light companies have held out for several months for fortythree cents a night for each are light, but it accordance with an informal agreement with the city authorities they have decided to ac cept forty cents. Before Commissioner Giloy's onslaught on the poles and wires began there were 1,275 are lamps in use, for each of which the city was paying thirty-five cents. At present there are about 800 lights in use, for which the old price is still paid. The city has been willing to pay this figure all along, but forty-three cents has been considered entirely too high. The figure which has been agree

upon is the result of a compromise. No formal step in the matter can be taken un til Dec. 24, when the Gas Commission will meet gain to open bids for street lighting. According to the present plan the electric light com panies will be ready then with their bid of forty cents. Every are light will replace four to fly gas lamps, and, while there will be no material saving to the city, the streets will be better lighted than at present.

From the Portsmouth Times.

THE SIX has entered into some very important literary contracts for its Sunday edition, to be fulfilled during the coming year. No paper in the world, prubably, covers such a bewildering variety of subjects with the thoroughness and perspiculty of Tan Sux. We see the statement often repeated that the reading of Tun Son forms in itself a liberal education, and the more familiar we grow with that incomparable jour-nal, the more we are convinced of the truth of this

It Shines for the Scienors Men From the Chattanooga Argus. THE SUN IS probably the most "scissored," paper t

for his own benefit than Mr. Cleveland.

All Cant. From the Washington Sentinel. With all this cheep cant about the "spoils," no Pres dent ever used the public patronage more vigorousl

One Beasen. From the Utica Observer. It is said that Governor Hill has a constitutional dis like for Senatorial cold tea.

We Are Growing Botter. Chief Warden (locking the door and requesting the congregation to hold up their hands)-The sexton will ow empty the pockets of our brothers and sisters. [A pause, during which the sexton obeys]
Chief Warden (counting out the spoils)—The heather
the better off by \$402.10.

Ho! Ho! Ho! Ha! Ha!

Congregation (on way home)—It was honester than

"Well, I see the market's all off," remarked Russell Sage to Addison Caumack yesterday afterneon as the prices for stocks were slipping down.
'Yes," Isconically replied Mr. Cammack. "Due to the death of that big bull yesterday, ain's it?

"What buil ?" replied Mr. Cammack with interest.
"Sitting Bull," roared Mr. Sage. An Eloquent Silence, Mr. Bingo-Do you remember the friend of mine who lined with us some time ago when you had some of

your home made cake, and gave him the receipt to take home with him? Well, I just got a letter from his wife saying he was dead.

Mrs. Binge—Dear, dear! Did she say what the ma-

Mr. Bingo-Ho. But she returned the receipt.

CAN WE WIN THE BENATE? Purther C:phering by a Not Unreasonably

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the article published in TRE SUN of to-day entitled 'A Democratic Senate in '93." I think there are some of our chances stated which may be difficult of fulfilment, and two or three chances unmentioned. In the first place, the Senate will stand, when the Idaho Senators are worn in, fourteen majority for the Republicans. Allison of Iowa and Brice of Ohio have already been elected to fill seats respectively Republican and Democratic. The gains of the last election will be, as stated, in Illinois and Wisconsin. Also in New York. which is assured, although not mentioned by THE SUN'S correspondent. Also there is a chance of gains in Kansas, New Hampshire and South Dakota. Without the three last named the gain of the former three States will change the Senate six votes, leaving the Republicans with eight majority instead of foureen, as at present. To tie the Sennte the Democrats must gain four seats. To have a majority, not depending on the Vice-Presi dent's vote. five seats must be gained. Now, letting alone the rainbow States, which

will be the best to start with? The first State to elect a Legislature which will elect a United States Senator will be Ohio next year. Ohio will then elect a Legislature o elect a Senator to succeed John Sherman. As Ohio is at present districted, it will not be impossible for the Democrate to elect ama-

impossible for the Democrats to elect a majority of the Legislature. There is even a strong probability that this will occur. Here is chance number one.

Next, let us take Montana. Montana has showed heraelf a Democratic State, and although the Republicans have both Senators from there now, the chances are nine out of ten that Power will be succeeded by a Democratin '93. This is gain number two.

Then let us take lithode Island. This State gave a good Democratin majority on joint ballot last year, and has gone strongly Democratic this year. In all probability she will send a Democratic Senator Aldrich.

The little was the Democratic Senator in '93 to replace Senator Aldrich.

cratic this year. In all probability she will send a Democratic Senator in '93 to replace Senator Aidrich.

The light for the New York Legislature will not be wholly made in '92. It must be made in '91 to a great extent. The State Senator to be elected next year will hold over to participate in the Senatorial election in '93 for a Senator to succeed Mr. Hiscock. If the Democratic smake a good fight and can capture both branches of the Legislature, the State could be redistricted, and while the Democratic Senate held over the next Assembly could be made almost surely Democratic. This Legislature partially elected in '91, and the balance, under favorable auspices, elected in '92, should tally gain number tirse for the Democrate?

Michigan we may take next in the list. As the Democratic probably, will redistrict the State, there will be an excellent field for a Democratic flight, and Senator Stockbridge may have to give way to a Democratic successor. Sumber four.

If these four gains are made, the Senate will be field, and the next Vice-President, who from present appearances will be a Democrat, would make the majority.

But can the Democrate not gain more, and

present appearances will be a Democrat, would make the majority.

But can the Democrats not gain more and is there no chance of Republican gains? To the latter question we may answer ves. One State, California, will probably go Republican two years hence, unless a great change comes over her politically. Senator Hearst will then be replaced by a Republican. But Illinois will again choose a Renator in two years. So will fill discuss and Connecticut. Taking all in all, it does certainly look as if the Senate, with the aid of the Vice-President could and would be Democratic in '93, and two years later, with additions from Montana, Deisware, and Rhode Island, the Democrats would be on a strong footing in the Senate for some time to come.

New York, Dec. 15. NEW YORK, Dec. 15. W. H. T.

IS THE AFRICAN RACE INVERTOR? A Spirited Reply to a Remark of Mr. Jay

To THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: I would ask of you sufficient space in your valuable paper to answer what I would call, under other circumstances, an insult gratuitously made It is very mortifying to be misuamed as we the Afro-Americans are, when called by Mr. Gould in your columns "an inferior race. What constitutes an inferior race?

proves that a race is inferior to another? I uld be the first to scknowledge the inferiority of the Afro-American if I saw that, having the same opportunities as the Anglo-Saxon or any other race, he would be in the rear of them. I would be ashamed of being an Afro-American if I were convinced that we are uncapable of any progress whatsoever. I would think life unbearable if I had not read enough to know that any just man that has studied history will tell Mr. Gould that the Anglo-Saxons-at least their descendants-should not be the first to speak with such disparagement of the Afro-American because we, the Afro-Americans, have recourse to books which were written by impartial Angle-Saxons, as "Parker's Outlines of History," where we can find this much for Mr. Gould in page 98;

The Saroin were an exceedingly superstitious people, and this was a natural consequence of their ignorance of the laws of the natural world. They had their lucky and unincky days, charms, ominous dreams, dread of thunder, solipses, and uncommon appearances in the heavens. They believed in whitheraft, and carried about their persons some speil or charm to keep of evil spiritz and disease. Such weakersess were common among all Northmen, and still are so among ignorant and unctvilled nations.

These and many other things will prove that the ancestors of the Anglo-Saxons of to-day were not so much to be appreciated after all. But there is something else that can be deducible from what I have quoted: Just so as the Saxons procressed and infected England, is it not possible for the Afro-American to progress and permeate into the heart of his American brother that feeling of justice which is amiss?

American brother that feeling of justice which is amiss?

Many things could be said with relation to this question of "negro supremacy," "white man's government," and other remnants of "the wages of slavery," but the only thing that I will say is that of the moral state of the Afro-American, and of his intellectual, also, none are responsible but those that made him a slave, that deprived him of his relongings, and that to-day, instead of giving him an opportunity of throwing aside what slavery made morally his, maintain him out of school or college with their prejudices. Sir. I am respectfully yours. JUAN F. BONILLA, 22 Gold street, city. DEC, 14, 1890.

Mr. Green and the Future New York. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Andrew H. Green had an article in THE SUN C Dec. 12 that should attract the attention of every lover of good government, more especially workingmen, but unfortunately it is too often the case that those who take the deepest interest in their welfare are misrepresented or not duly appreciated. The writer, a workingman all his life, had rare opportunities of wit nessing Mr. Green's friendship and regard for honest workingmen who performed their duties faithfully. They never lacked his produties latituity. They noter lacked his protection from the wiles of the politician who stoke place for his friends regardless of merit or long and faithful service. Air, Green was one of the first Park Commissioners, and to his strict attention and untiring energy is due the wonderful change the Park presents at present from its appearance in 1857. Mr. Oreen's desire to have the different towns about the city of New York consolidated under one Government may meet the opposition of some selfah politicians who live for themselves and are bereit of a desire to benefit coming generations and leave marks behind them that will be impertabable. If Mr. Green's ideas are carried out with regard to consolidation and other necessary improvements which he recommends, this city will become the greatest in the world for all that is conducive to the people's prosperity. And The Run and all others assisting in the advancement of Mr. Green's views will be remembered in the future on an equality with those who have given us a free country, with room, means, and desire to improve it.

302 West PETT-FIFTH STREET. testion from the wiles of the politician who

The Election Carried by the Women and their Voting "Male Belongings." From the Courier-Journal.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 9.—The first women's temperance crossed that has ever occurred in this county has resulted in a victory for the crusaders at Germantown. nine miles from Memphis. There is but one salcon in the place, and the women resolved that it should go.

On Tuesday last they met in convention and nominared a prohibition ticket for town of-cers, and then went on a still hunt for votes. Yesterday the election was held, and the women's ticket, with "no license" at the head, was elected by a big majority. They stood around the polis all day and saw that their mais belongings voted right.

Returned for Repairs. way-Do you remember that some time ago

orrowed an ambrella from you one night, when was raining? Here it is. Cleverion-You don't mean to say you have brough

Dashaway-Of course I have brought it back. I wan To Help Make Both East Most From the Chattanoopa New Why do authors put beads to tales !

CAPT. PIERCE TO BE INVESTIGATED

He Welcomes the Opportunity with Both Feet and a Figure of Speech, Chinese Commissioner Roosevelt sent a letter vesterday to Ah Babcock of the little Chisess mill in the Custom House directing him to have everything ready for an investigation of Capt. Wm. E. Pierce, which is to begin tomorrow morning. Mr. Pierce is one of the local Chinese examiners. The great pillars of the Custom House on the Wall street side seemed to vibrate with anxious expectancy, and all hands in the building wanted to know what was up now. Mr. Roosevelt's letter explains of Frank Collier, a clerk in the Appraisers stores, that some five years ago, while Pierce was an opener and packer at the stores, he boasted of treating Union soldiers oruelly when he was an officer in the Confederate army. Collier's charge is that Pierce. while associated with him, told him how he made Union prisoners take off their shoes, and in other ways exposed them to cruelty when he was a Captain in the Confederate service. Just how this charge, which is resurrected after five years, has anything to do with Chinese reform, is not explained in Mr. Roosevelt's letter, save that he says in it that he has all along regard-

years, has anything to do with Chinese reform, is not explained in Mr. Roosevelt's letter, save that he says in it that he has all along regarded the matter in the light of newspaper talk, but that recently it has been called to his attention by responshible people.

It was learned that the liepublican opponents of Capt. Flerce have been working on the officials of the G. A. R. in this State, and that Floyd Clarkson, Department Commander, has influenced Mr. Roosevelt to make the investigation. There was a saleker at this new development in Chinese reform. Since the day that Pierce is charged with making the boast, he has by repeated Chinese examinations raised himself from his place as opener and packer to the high clerachip new held by him, worth \$2,500 a year. The investigation also has elements of humor in it when it is remembered that the Chinese Commission appointed by President Harrison selected Capt. Flerce and one of the most expert authorities on Chinese reform, and appointed him to a place on the local Chinese Board.

Immediately on learning of Mr. Roosevelt's letter to Ah Babcock, Capt. Flerce wrote a long letter to Ah Babcock in the Chinese Commissioner, the substance of which is that Capt. Flerce legislad and even joyous to think that an investigation of this old charge against him is to be made. He devotes some space to telling how, according to the story of his opponents, it is five years old, but for all that he sake for a searching inquiry to the end that the charge against him may be publicly killed. He says that it has been used "as a galvanized corpse to feed the fires of sectionalism" in the service. He believes that an investigation is due to the civil service sand to the Civil Bervice Commissioners, who had the sublime nerve to appoint an ex-Confederate scidler as a civil service examiner. He attributes the persistency of his enemies on this question to the "malignant mendacity of defeated spoilsmen," who want to injure him and the little family dependent upon him. He tells how two charge

HE IS A STRUCK JURY.

Mr. Gafaey Attending to a Suit of Uncle Sam's Against U. P. and W. U. Judge Lacombe and a struck jury of one man

are trying in the United States Circuit Court a suit brought in 1888 by the United States against the Union Pacific Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company to recover \$12,495.62 paid to the latter company for telegraph tolls. The facts are agreed on, and the jury will be instructed by the Court what verdict the law requires of it. The jury therefore, exercises by consent of the Court the privilege of walking in or out of the court room, going to get something to cat, standing

room, going to get something to cat, standing with its hands in its pookers if it wants to pass the time that way, or even in going to business for hours together.

The struck jury is real estate dealer John H. Gafney. It has been Mr. Gafney's fortune heretofore since he was drawn on the panel to escape jury duty on the plea that he could not conscientiously sit as a juror in cases where customs duties were involved, and as it is Judge Lacombe's duty, most of the time, to preside at trais involving the tariff. Juro Gafney regularly got off, this happened to be the first name drawn yesterday, and he was without his customary excuse. But it struck him that he had struck the biggest picnic over juror had.

without his customary excuse. But it struck him that he had struck the biggest piculo ever juror had.

District Attorney Mitchell said in addressing the Court that, under the Thurman act, in 1878, it was declared that all compensation for doing telegraph business for the Government by the Union Pacific corporation should be applied to pay off the bonds of the corporation, with interest. The act also declared that the Government should have presence in service and at fair rates, the rates paid by the Posimaster-Genoral. In July, 1881, however, the delendant companies entered into an agreement whereby the Union Pacific was to give the Western Union the exclusive right to use the poles and wires of its telegraph system and to put up new wires slong the railroad. The Union Pacific was to account, furthermore, to the Western Union under the agreement for receipts on the telegraph line, and was to receive one-half of the money taken in while the other half should go into the Western Union's coffers, The United States was left out of the bargain altogether. The Government has had to pay full rates for telegraph messages since 1881, and it objects, and wants the money back. It also avers that by the agreement between the defendant corporations the 5 per cent of the earnings of the Union Pacific to which the Government is entitled is diminished.

The case for the defence will be argued to-morrow.

ON FATTENING HOGE

County Treasurer Adams's Ambitton and Hugh McLaughlin's Knowledge.

The hog-guessing season has opened on Long Island. Big-boned porkers are fattenin in numerous pens, and expert guessers are arranging their affairs to attend the several guessings. County Treasurer Harry Adams of Brooklyn has long been ambitious to raise a porker that would beat the record for reight. This record is alleged to be 1,200

weight. This record is alleged to be 1,200 pounds. There were two guessings at Adams's place last year. One porker of massive frame and great weight was wintered in the hence that he would take on enough additional flesh to make him tip the scales at 1,201. But he didn't. He died.

Ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin is an expert at guessing the weight of a hog. He has succeeded represtedly.

"I attended a hog guessing a few days age." said Mr. McLaughlin. "The hog weighted 485 pounds. He was 10 months old. He was taken as a suckling pig and put in a pen to fatten. Every month he increased on an average of 48 6-10 pounds in weight. That is fattening pork very fast. The way the old farmers rules such fat hogs is this: They let them run during the summer and eat soft feed. This makes them long in body and legs and gives thom a sutstantial trame. Then in the fall, say in September, they are driven into a ren and their feed is changed to corn. A hig-framed hog will take on two pounds of flesh every twenty-four hours on corn feed. If a hog is kept long enough on corn feed. If a hog is kept long enough on corn feed. If a hog is kept long enough on corn feed and adds two pounds a day to himself, he is bound to be a big hog."

Convention of Woman Suffragists.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 16 .- The annual convention of the Woman's Suffrage Association opened in the First Universalist Church in this city this morning. Mrs. Lillio Devereaux Blake the President, occupied the chair. Miss M. A. Sanford was appointed Secretary, and Miss Mary Anthony, Treasurer.

At the open session in the afternoon Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, President of the Jean Brooks Greenleaf, President of the Woman's Political Club, and the wife of Congressman-elect Greenleaf, made an address of welcome, to which Mrs. Blake responded. Mrs. Blake said that 30,000 women voted at the school election in this State at last fall's elections, 3,000 of the number victing in Binghamon. Of twelve women candidates for School Commissioner seven were elected. Mrs. Blake closed by saying that she would not accept the office again. A discussion on woman suffrage followed. Last evening a receiving was given to Miss Susan B. Anthony at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce. At the evening session addresses were made by Miss Susan B. Anthony, Mary Seymour Howell, Mary F. Eastman, and others. The real business of the Convention will be transacted to-morrow. nen. and others. The real business of convention will be transacted to-morrow.

An ugir cough, even when it appears deep seated, east be alleviated. If not immediately removed, by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorani, a popular and long established remedy for broughlal and assignatic affections, and for fitty years an approved helper for all lang com-

RESULTS FROM KOOR'S LYMPH.

An Interesting Case of Lapus-Two Cases of Advanced Philippe St. Mark's Hospital was at the head of the list of city hospitals yesterday in the size of doses of the Koch lymph cure. One of the patients, who is suffering from pulmonary dis ease, got six milligrammes. One of the patients treated has phthisis in the third stage. In the reaction after the lymph was injected a deolded effect on the heart action was observed. Another case which will probably result as did that of the little foundling who died in the New York Foundling Hospital is that of an old man in the German Hospital in the last stages of phthisis. Physicians are not ready to decide that the lymph will not cure pulmonary cases of long standing. Inoculations are made in such cases for nurpores of experiment rather than with the expectation of saving life. Phy-

than with the expectation of saving life. Paysicians say they do not know yet what they can do with the lympin. The death of the Foundling Hospital patient has made them resoive not to experiment on patients who are very near death until more is known about the lympin.

At the German Hospital the stock of lymph is low. A supply sent for in the name of the nospital is expected from Dr. Koch soon. In all the hespitals fewer new inoculsilons of lymph are made than formerly. Physicians are busy enough watching results in earlier cases. are busy enough watching results in eather a-8-8.

There is a case of lupus at Mt. Sinal Hospital that is receiving a good deal of attention. It is that of a woman with lupus in the hand. Shortly after the first inoculation, on Monday, the characteristic redness and swelling appeared, and resterday the entire surface began to scale, as though the upper skin was to be cast off. It is the quickest step recorded toward recovery.

to scale, as though the upper skin was to be cast off. It is the quickest step recorded toward recovery.

At the Montefere Home for Chronic Invalida, at 138th street and the Boulevard, several invalids were inoculated yesterday by Dr. Jasobi.

Dr. Henry, I. koomis and Dr. Max Elinhora of 12: kas: Flity-ninth street are expected to arrive on the next steamer of the North German Lloyd line with a large supply of lymph, Most of the hospitals are short of lymph, and the Hospital for the Runtured and Crippled has had none for three or four days.

The two patients innoculated in a clinic state the Polyclinic on Monday night are doing well. One had a reverse action is temporature in the reaction, the temperature falling to 95.6°.

A entile despatch from Dr. Ewald, Dr. Koch's assistant, says that William Degan, the consumptive who was sent over to licrlin by W. J. Arkel and itussell Harrison, is not a proper case for treatment. He has advanced phthisis, which has recently made rapid progress. Dr. Ewald adds:

"I will give small doses and watch the case carefully, however. Half a milligramme was injected on Monday, with a slight reaction, and a milligramme on Wednesday of last week."

Mr. Arkell says that Dr. Shrady selected the patient as especially adapted to the Koch treatment. Dr. Shrady says he supposes that Degan's phthisis developed on the sea voyage. It was incipient phthisis with no lung cavities when he started. He was a patient at St. Francis's Hospital.

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A STORMY TOWN MERTING.

Parochial Schools in New Haven Want to Get Their Text Books Free.

New Haven, Dec. 16.-The freemen of this town held a special town meeting this afternoon to take action on the matter for providing free text books to scholars in the public schools. Father Mulholland, Father Bray, and other prominent Catholic clergymen had advised their parishioners to vote against the appropriation unless the parochial schools were included. The Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth had given very different advice from his pulpit in the Centre Church.

About 1,000 taxpayers were present including prominent Catholic and Protestant clergynen. A resolution was offered to appropriate \$10,000 to purchase free text books. A motion was then made to make the appropriation for the free schools in New Haven. This included the parochial schools. The motion was immediately decided out of order by the Chairman, and confusion followed. Gray-haired men struggled to gain the attention of the chair, while the younger ones crowded them into sears in the mest unceremonious manner, lists were knocked off and clothing torn in the frantic effort to gain a hearing.

By a division of the house it was decided that the amendment was lost, and the question came up on the original motion. A division was again called for, and Chairman Wolfe decided that the motion had been carried. A detail of policemen linally quieted what promised to be a riot. Friends of the parcoinsi schools are very angry, and intend to protest against the decision. was then made to make the appropriation for

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

New York has about everything good that there is to have. Its world's fair, year in and year out, is about as fine as that which Chicago hopes to have in three years; and even in little matters it is hard to get ahead of the metropolis. There is a Champagne district here just as there is in France, though it must be adas there is in France, though it must be admitted that the vineyards are wanting. Broad street, about midway of its course, and Beaver street form our Charupagne district. From almost every other building in those streets hang signs indicating that agents for champagne houses do business within, and almost every brand on the market can be bought at wholesale there. Other whee than those of France are to be had there too; and while some fow large houses are located in other parts of the city, the wine district is really down below Wall street.

It is an interesting fact that the first picture in the Christmas number of the Bus ness Woman's Journal is entitled "The Fisherman's Courtship," and represents woman in the old, old bu-in-ss of cassuring a mun's love and then enjoying his plight.

Henry George is rapidly recovering from bis recent sudden and alarming illness. He returned from a lecturing tour in Texas wern out in body and mind, and the attack tollowed shortly after his arrival house. Absolute res has been commanded, and It is probable that as soon, as his strength is somewhat recovered he may go to some Southern health resort.

Who shall say what is the secret of success? Joseph G. Choate works incessantly, declining all help. Chauncey M. Depew acts on the theory that the secret lies in getting the best assistants and holding them strictly responsible for their work. David B. Hill and Jay Gould make known their plans to noone, R. C. Brown, the most successful salesman in his line, says that in all businesses the secret is the possession of friends; the more friends the more business. Parnell, like the last Samuel J. Tilden, cultivates friendships outside the circle of his lile work. Ex-Secretary of State Fred Cook says millions often come by luck, and Mayor Chapin of Brooklyn says success waits on middle age. Who can guess the trath? hest assistants and hobling them strictly re-

An example of how a tiny triffing treen. larity may disorder a vast and perfect organisation was seen at the Cortlandt street ferry the other day. It was 5 o'clock in the afterthe other day. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the ferryhouse was nacked with
ladies and young girls. A drunken wresten
bought a ticket, and then feil down in the
narrow passage between the ticket sellers' and
the ricket takers' boxes. There he lay, and no
one knew what to do. Some of the women
stepped over him, and others held back and
walted. The men in the ticket boxes were as
helpless as dolls. It was as if a grain of sand
had been thrown into the works of a watch.

If there is anything practical about those persons who weld fortune to bad luck by pawning what they happen to have saved or bought, it is the growing custom of selling pawntickets before their value ceases. It used to be the before their value ceases. It used to be the rule that, if a man or woman could not redeem what he or she had pawned, the goods were lost. Now there is one large storekeeper on Broadway, and a host of smaller ones all over the city, who buy these tickets of those whe know they cannot raise the sum the pawn-brokers have loaned them. These buyers all call themselves jewollers. As they try to get as good bargains as possible, it is now the rule to advertise pawntickets for private purchass. The list of such advertisements grows larger every month.

One of the oddest houses in this region is that of Col. Albert L. Johnson, an ex-Confederate Kentuckian, who, after passing the better part of his lifetime far inland, found leisure in advancing years, and came straight to the Atlantic coast, that he might indules a longlantic coast, that he might indulge a long-cherished passion for the sea. The house is close to the water at Bay Ridge. When approached from the land it appears to be a one story attracture set unon a hill, but once inside one finds that the front door is almost in the root, and that iselow that part of the house visible from the landward side is story after atory facing the sea. In fact, the house is built against a bluff, with only the roof and one story peopleg above the hill. Thus almost every room in the house has a sea view, and is cooled in summer by the sea breeze. A powerful telescope is one equipment of the place, and with this the owner is able to say out every ship entering or departing from this harbor.

The Joke Wasn't There.

Prom Brooklyn Lin.

She—Papa industri he was smart putting a receipted gas bill among the presents, didn's he :

Hs—Yes: especially when you always turned the gas almost out when I called.